

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 35 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

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THE
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One Dollar for 6 months.
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H. C. ECCLES. GEO. W. BRYAN.
CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.
Newly painted and furnished. Electric Bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.
ECCLES & BRYAN,
Proprietors.
Aug. 5, 1887.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

Dr. Annie L. Alexander,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to diseases of WOMEN and CHILDREN, and attention to Female patients.
Office, at Mrs. Latham's, 214 South Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Charlotte, May 27, 1887. If

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Nov. 7, 1885. If

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886. y

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond county. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1887.

G. F. BASON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 16, Law Building.
Jan. 14, 1887. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Feb. 15, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Co's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

K. B. SPRINGS. E. S. BURWELL.
SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
COR. COLLEGE AND 4TH STS.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1887.

JOHN FARRIOR,
(No. 3, Tryon street, near Weldon's Drug Store.)
Charlotte, N. C.
Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which he will sell at a fair price.
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c., &c.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Special attention given to fine Watch repairing.
Aug. 19, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PEGRAM & CO.,
16 South Tryon street.
June 24, 1887.

GROCERIES, ETC
THE BEST STOCK
OF
Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
CONFECTIONERIES.
Fruits, Canned Goods, etc., can be found at
A. R. & W. B. NISBET

The shortest reigning monarch is the Emperor of China, who is only 5 feet high. Emperor William, of Germany, is the tallest, being just 6 feet in height. Prince Albert, of Germany, nephew of the Emperor, is 6 feet 6 inches high, and the Emperor of Russia is 5 feet 11 inches. The tallest man among Eastern nations is Chang, the Chinese giant, who is 7 feet 8 inches high. The tallest European is Winckelmeier, a young Austrian, who measures 8 feet 9 inches in stature.

SALE FOR TAXES.
By virtue of authority conferred upon me by law, I will sell at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, N. C., for cash, on Monday, August 28th, 1887, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Property for State and County Taxes for the year 1886, due and unpaid:
One Lot in the city of Charlotte, adjoining the property of T. H. Gaither and others, sold as property of Nellie Alexander—taxes due \$8 cents.
One-half Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of Frank Smith and others, sold as property of Nancy Davis—taxes due \$13.35.

One fourth Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of Aaron Dixie and others, sold as property of Dorcas Murphy—taxes due 66 cents.
Two Lots in the city of Charlotte, adjoining property of J. G. Thomas—taxes due \$4.30.
Eighty-four Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of David Norment and others, sold as property of Thomas Kinney, returned for taxation by Ned Davidson—taxes due \$5.88.
Thirty-six Acres of Land in Steel Creek township, adjoining property of J. A. Caruthers and others, sold as property of T. N. Alexander—taxes due \$3.86.
W. F. GRIFFITH.
Aug. 5, 1887. 4w

Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell at the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on the 29th day of August, 1887, at 12 M., one tract of LAND, 140 acres, more or less, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of W. P. Alexander, sold as property of T. N. Alexander—taxes due \$3.86.
The Land is sold as the property of W. P. Alexander to satisfy executions in my hands.
T. S. COOPER, Sheriff.
August 5, 1887. 4w

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made to me by W. F. Cuthbertson and wife J. M. Cuthbertson, on the 21st day of March, 1885, and duly recorded in Book 43, page 108, in the Register's Office in Charlotte, N. C., I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1887, a valuable HOUSING LOT in the city of Charlotte, situated on Fifth street in Square 90 and Ward 1, adjoining the property of Mrs. C. A. Klumppeberg, Mrs. M. E. Farwell and others. Terms Cash.
WM. MAXWELL, Mortgagee.
Aug. 5, 1887. 5w

Guns, Pistols AND AMMUNITION.
We are headquarters for these Goods. Have just opened up the finest and most complete line of Sporting Goods ever brought to this market.
Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns—Breech Loading Rifles, all grades—Paper and Brass Shells. Breech Loading Implements, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.
We guarantee our retail prices on these Goods against New York or Baltimore. Call and be convinced.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 29, 1886.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
Just received, a large lot of Rubber Belting of all sizes. We warrant every foot we sell and guarantee our prices against any house south of Baltimore.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 29, 1886.

100,000 Pounds OF RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at
ROSS & ADAMS' Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St.
July 9, 1886.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!
New Stock, Low Prices.
We are rapidly filling our large and handsome New Store with New Goods to replace Stock destroyed by the fall of our building 14th May last.
The Merchants of the surrounding country have only to give us a trial to be convinced that we are selling Hardware as low as any house in the State.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 9, 1886.

A. R. & W. B. NISBET,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Confectioners,
DEALERS IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The best stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Candles, Toys, Musical Instruments, Strings, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden-Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Shot, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at our
Wholesale and Retail Store.
Call and see us before buying.
A. R. & W. B. NISBET

Lanterns, &c.
We have the Improved Tubular Lantern; also the Buckeye, with Double Globes.
H. J. JORDAN & CO.
Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Curler immediately crimps, bangs or curls the Hair to any desired shape. For sale by
H. J. JORDAN & CO.

Dodge's CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.
A certain Cure for Cholera, for sale by
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.
Charlotte, N. C.

Budwell's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil at W. M. WILSON & CO'S.
For making Yellow Butter.
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.
March 13, 1887. Druggists

PILES!
Water Cure Seat, a new and valuable device for the cure and prevention of Piles. No cure no pay.
For further information apply to
E. N. HUTCHISON, M. D.,
Charlotte, July 22, 1887. Agt. for Patentee.

The Survival in Europe of a Barbarous Custom.

A difficulty involving a challenge to fight a duel has been pending between the two well-known French statesmen, Jules Ferry and Gen. Boulanger. It seems to have passed harmlessly by, however, after the manner of French duels. It appears that on the Continent of Europe this barbarous custom has a stronger hold on life than in this country. It lives in spite of law by the force of a public opinion which is above law. A few months ago Maj. Huize of the German army, bearing two orders won on the field of battle, was degraded, being deprived of the right to the title of Major and to wear the uniform of the army, because he omitted to challenge to a duel his political opponent in the Reichstag election, who during the campaign aspersed his honor as an officer. The finding of the Court of Honor was approved by Emperor William, although there is a law against dueling.

Is it not about time for civilized people to cast away this savage and senseless method of settling personal issues? We have heard all the pleas which are urged in defense of it, but they are of no force whatever. It really taxes our confidence in the sincerity of its apologists to listen to the reasons offered for its continued recognition.

We are glad it has fallen into disuse among first-class people in this country. There was a time when such a man as Hamilton would engage in such horrible combat. That time is gone. No one would expect even of the grade to perpetrate such folly and crime now. When any thing of the sort occurs in the United States nowadays it is commonly the doing of some pompous little coxcombs who do not know how to behave themselves.—Nashville Advocate.

Advice to Young Housekeepers.
The young housekeeper should avoid the temptation to spend money too freely upon her house. It is a hard struggle sometimes not to buy this or that trifle that would add to the beauty and comfort of the little home, but while the refusal to acquire it often brings a sharp pang, its purchase may result in regret and a more serious character. An excellent rule for people with limited means is to buy nothing for which they are unable to pay cash. Anticipating money is a sorry business. With judgment and economy the housekeeper can generally save a small sum from her weekly allowance. A quarter here, a half dollar there, a dime perhaps in another place, may seem almost too unimportant to lay aside, but the aggregate proves very useful occasionally. "Deprive not the day of small things" is a motto which should be learned and put into practice by every housekeeper. Such savings should be put away for any additions to her household belongings that she may desire to make, and not thrown into the general fund. No one has a right to say what shall be done with such sum as if she who has earned them by her economy as truly as does her husband his savings by his labor.

HULLING CLOVER.
The Victor Clover Huller will thresh Clover for the public and is ready to start out at any time. Parties wanting to make engagement will please call on
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE.
Or S. H. HILTON.
Aug. 19, 1887. 2w

NEW GROCERY STORE.
W. M. LYLES & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Trade Street, Central Hotel Building.
We keep a supply of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best grade, such as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Bacon, Hams, best grade of Flour, Canned Goods, &c.
One car load of SALT just received.
We do a cash business, and therefore sell Goods at the lowest market rate.
We buy all kinds of
Country Produce,
Such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye,
Dried Fruit of all kinds,
Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c.
We pay cash for country Produce, and invite a share of patronage.
W. M. LYLES & CO.
Aug. 19, 1887. 6m

Dividend Notice.
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
Burlington, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1887.
The second payment of 3 per cent on Dividend No. 25 will be due on September 1st at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., August 10th, until September 1st, 1887.
P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary.
Aug. 12, 1887. 4w

KING'S Blood and Liver Pills.
King's Pills are peculiarly adapted to the following Diseases: Bilious, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Sick Headache, Piles, Indigestion, Costiveness, Colic, Jaundice, Dropsy, Liver, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, and all Disorders that arise from a Diseased Liver or Impure Blood.
BURWELL & DUNN, Druggists,
Charlotte, N. C.
April 15, 1887.

Bakery.
Having secured the services of one of the very best of Bakers, I am prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and everything in the Bakery Line.
S. M. HOWELL,
East Trade Street.
Feb. 11, 1887.

Dr. Bragg's Liver Pills.
These Pills are peculiarly adapted to the following Diseases: Bilious, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Sick Headache, Piles, Indigestion, Costiveness, Colic, Jaundice, Dropsy, Liver, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, and all Disorders that arise from a Diseased Liver or Impure Blood.
Prepared only at the Laboratory of
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1887.

The Orphans.
[From Mr. J. H. Mills (Superintendent of the Orphanage, at Thomasville, N. C.)]

"Finding homes for children" The Lord made such mistakes in withholding children from some who so much desire them. Orphan houses must correct these errors by supplying the children desired. Some poor people die and leave orphans. Some rich people live and adopt them. What a happy arrangement! And so it really seems until you try it.

A clever couple in Charlotte adopted a little girl, and were delighted with her, and she was delighted with her home. There were general congratulations. Time rolled on and a letter came back from a heart-broken woman: "When my little boy was born he sent me away. Now, after several years of sorrow and suffering, I have married a poor but industrious man and we are making a living." The girl was petted and spoiled and ruined by the man who put himself in the place of a father, and claimed her as his adopted daughter. A childless couple in Hertford adopted an innocent little girl seven years old. She was good and in every way promising. The man was pious—led in prayer and song. Useful the character of the girl to college. There we saw her. She spoke freely of the kindness of her teachers—her adopted parents, and all her friends. She even told of her expected marriage at the close of her term at school. Alas, another letter! The man has taken the girl to parts unknown.

But such cases are the exceptions. So they are; yet some rules have so many exceptions. Adopted children are often good, useful and happy. Still the managers of the orphan houses sometimes whisper to themselves that the Lord knew what was best when he refused children to some who desired them.

A man belonging to the amen corner, came for a boy. He was endorsed by his preacher, "Just the man to raise a boy." In a few months he wrote for another boy. He had no more money, but without pay. Free negroes wanted wages. The orphan had been given to him and had no protection. Time passed on. The boy was driven and wronged until, in his desperation, he stole. The man who had neglected the boy's morals and had taught him no religion, denounced him as a thief, and he is now in the penitentiary. A Baptist D. D., and the W. M. of a Masonic Lodge highly endorsed a man who applied for an orphan. That man had hired an orphan boy for a year—payment to be made at Christmas. When the payday was near, he called in a lawyer to prepare an indictment against the boy for stealing. At the same time he told the lawyer that the boy had not stolen; but his object was to scare him off without his wages. As our last report he was still in the Church and in the Lodge. A Presbyterian Elder selected, talked freely with a boy and desired him. The boy was delighted; but they called him a white servant and made him eat at a side table with a negro girl. We encouraged him to run away and put him where he learned a good trade. How easy to multiply such instances! Those who purpose to obey the golden rule are slow and careful in applying for orphans. Those who intend to feed light and drive hard are always ready and persistent. Pastors seldom know the meanness of their member, and are ready to endorse the meanest. A Granville man told a traveler: "Old man Mills was at my house yesterday 'quirit' 'bout a gal he give to my neighbor. I told him the gal was well treated and had a plenty of everything. I don't take tales on my neighbors, but I'll tell you the gal is treated mighty bad and they are no fit folks to have a gal."

The managers of Orphan houses seldom learn the truth about the children they find homes for. But where is the remedy? The remedy is here: Keep the children till they are trained in morals and fortified in religion. Then let them learn trades, receive wages and require their employers to treat them as they do others whom they employ.

The Appetite of Birds.
Of all animals, birds possess the quickest motions, the most energetic respiration, and the warmest blood, and they consequently undergo the most rapid change of substance and need the most food. Although few creatures are so pleasing to the aesthetic tastes of a poetically inclined person as birds, the breeder knows that most of them are to be looked upon as hearty or excessive eaters. Any one who closely observes birds and their conduct, will soon remark that all their thoughts and efforts, aside from the few periods of resting, are directed in getting something to eat. With what restless earnestness do timine plunge through the bushes and the trees! Not a leaf is uninvestigated, every chink in the bark is examined for whatever eatable it may be hiding, and a sharp look is cast into every joint of a branch. How industriously does the osprey turn and thrash the leaves on the ground of the woods all the day long, spying its game with glance of sharp eye, and snapping it up on the instant! After observing a few such incidents we can easily believe the stories that are related of the fish-eating powers of the cormorant, and of the fruit-eating birds that are able to consume three times their weight every day.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
New lot of Navy Blue Twilled Flannel for Boys' Suits at 37 1/2, 50 and 60 cents.
One lot of Towels, extra nice quality, at 22 1/2 a dozen. Be sure to see them. New lot of Black Cashmeres, which will be sold at very close profits.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTES—something new. Ask to see them. Also, our new line of Black Camel's Hair. Our line of Blacks is very attractive throughout, and every lady making purchases in Mourning Goods will do well to examine our stock.

It remains a fact that we are selling the cheapest line of Hosiery that has ever been on the market.
The Goods are all new, bought at close figures, and sold at unusually close profits.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.,
Aug. 19, 1887. 11 West Trade street.

A Great Danger.
Here is an item from the New York Star, on the dangers attending cigarette smoking, that should be heeded by our young men:

"The result of Coroner Messemmer's investigation of the cause of young Russell Hitecock's death showed conclusively that it was precipitated by cigarette smoking. There were evidences of congestion of the brain but death was directly due to coma. The Coroner was assisted by the Autopsy by Dr. Charles N. Leale, U. S. A., a personal friend of the Knevals family. When Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was told that young Knevals had died from the effects of smoking three packages, or sixty cigarettes daily, he exclaimed:

"I don't wonder that he died. We don't give tobacco fairly. It is the nicotine that poisons. A manufactured cigarette is merely a paper cylinder, filled with tobacco, through which the nicotine cannot percolate, and hence is drawn into the smoker's mouth. With a cigar and the doctor puffed vigorously on a fragrant Havana" much of the nicotine has a chance to evaporate through the porous wrapper. If you were to cover a cigar with paper or colloid, or varnish it, the effect in smoking would be the same as a cigarette."

Dr. Sayre said further that without a careful diagnosis, and a previous knowledge of the patient's habits, they are apt to be confounded. He likened the opium habit to the cigarette habit, inasmuch that if one takes hold of a man he is enslaved, and nothing less than an iron will can master it. A startling illustration of the above fact was related by the doctor who instanced a case that came under his immediate observation nearly thirty years ago. The symptoms were general lassitude, drooping of the eyelids, etc. Very strong coffee was administered as an antidote to the tobacco poison.

A veteran cigar dealer advised those who have not contracted the habit of cigarette smoking not to smoke them. Fully 30 per cent. more cigarettes are sold than ever before. Instances were named where men of prominence had become addicted to their use, and many of them found it impossible to throw off the shackles. Perhaps the real cause for the enslavement of the smoke is the fact that cigarettes are filled with vile drugs which have the same effect on a person as opium.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that ladies and young girls smoke cigarettes. One would suppose that smoking among the feminine beauties was confined to those in the lower walks of life, but the reverse is true, and Fifth Avenue and Murray Hill belles are the chief users. Certain young ladies even get together on stated occasions and smoke their cigarettes.

Introduction of Cotton into the United States.

Spain was the first of the European States to grow cotton. It was introduced here by the Moors in the tenth century. The first cotton was planted in the United States in 1621. "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" mention the growth of the cotton plant in that province in 1666. In 1736 it was planted in Talbot county, Maryland, latitude thirty-nine north. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Gen. Deslagnas was said to have had thirty acres planted in cotton near Savannah, Ga. It is stated that in 1749, the exports of cotton from Charleston, S. C., were seven bags of cotton wool, valued at three pounds eleven shillings and five pence a bag. Another small shipment was made in 1764, and 1770 three more, amounting to ten bales. In 1776, eight bales shipped to England were seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States. The first Sea Island cotton was grown on the coast of Georgia in 1786, and its exportation commenced in 1788, by Alexander Bissel of St. Simons Island. In 1791 the cotton crop of the United States was two million pounds, of which three-fourths was grown in South Carolina and one fourth in Georgia. Ten years later, 1801, forty eight million pounds were produced—twenty million pounds of which was exported. The United States have long since excelled all other countries in the quantity and quality of the cotton produced. India ranks next in importance in its supply of cotton to the United States, but its fiber is far inferior to the American. The other cotton producing countries worthy of mention are the East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, the West Indies and Guinea.—American Agriculturist.

CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROATS.—An English surgeon claims to have discovered the cause of clergymen's sore throats. No other speakers are affected in this way, and he has come to the conclusion that the malady is induced by speaking down to a congregation from an elevated pulpit, thereby depressing the vocal organs and causing irritation and congestion. If clergymen would hold the head erect and speak up they would never have throat trouble, and even if already suffering to some extent they may cure themselves by speaking in a right position. There are bad habits of phonation, breathing, etc., which a good teacher can easily correct, but the bending forward of the head and hanging over the sermon while reading it is worst of all, and any man can correct himself of it.

A little boy who was to pass the afternoon with a Doctor's little daughter was given two pieces of candy. When he returned home his mother inquired if he gave the largest piece to the little girl. "No, mother, I didn't. You told me to give the biggest piece to company and I was the company over there."

There is a deplorable state of affairs in Labrador and Newfoundland. The fisheries have failed and the people are reduced to the verge of starvation. So extreme is the destitution, indeed, that even cannibalism is hinted at.

To settle all controversy it has been figured out by a mathematical crank that if 32,000,000 people should grasp hands they would reach around the earth.

Idle Brains and Hands.
Bishop Peck has lately produced some prominent ideas about dormant forces and idle muscles. He instances the idle young man. No power comes from his muscles. They were made to be strong for work, but he does nothing. His muscular ability is simply good for nothing. Devoted to agriculture, or handicraft, the physical force which is dormant within him would give bread and health, and respectability. As it is, he is only a nuisance; perhaps a loathsome object of pity and contempt. And the Bishop takes the true ground, that an industrious boot-black is better, and is better off, than a loafing miscreant sprig of aristocracy.

Work is demanded everywhere. All departments of industry are languishing for want of faithful, skilled workers, whether it be making streets, sawing wood or in the higher branches of skill and art, and yet, witnesses the good bishop, amid all the din of labor in farming, manufactures, in all the industrial arts, these men have nothing to do! How did other men get work? By thinking quickly and acting promptly; by seizing the best, the first that came to hand. Tramping, loafing, begging, never gave employment to any man. The thousands of idlers have made themselves viciously brainless. The lapses of powers, active and bright enough in children has come of parental indulgence, germinating laziness, indulged dependence, drinking, disease or misdirection. Grand fields of industry, wealth and usefulness lie all around this idle, shiftless nuisance, but he cannot think himself in any way. He has lost his eye sight. The very bread, money, comfort, elegance he sighs for are within reach of his hands, but he cannot see them; wouldn't know them if he did see them.

But he does not only denounce the idler but he tells him how to find employment. Employ yourself then. Sell that apple instead of eating it. Sell it by two. Sell the two and buy more. Before you know it you will have a basket-full—be a trader, a merchant, a valuable citizen. Do not hang about the city doing nothing. Push out into the country, seize that saw and axe; cut up a few sticks of somebody's wood. Earn your dinner, don't beg it. Get hold of a spade; show somebody that you are just the man they have wanted for a long time to make a garden. Seize a plow, and if you don't know how to hold it, learn. "Hifans all blithered." Very well. Glad of it. The first signs of life in you for a long time. If you had blithered them before they would have been tough and good for something by this time.

Order.
"Where's my hat?" "Who's seen my knife?" "Who turned my coat wrong side out and stung it under the lounge?" "There it goes, my boy! When you came into the house last evening you flung your hat across the room, jumped out of your shoes and kicked 'em right and left, wriggled out of your coat and gave it a toss, and now you are annoyed because each article hasn't gathered itself into a chair to be ready for you when you dress in the morning.
Who cut those shoe-strings? You did it, I learn. "Hifans all blithered" in anything them! Your knife is under the bed where it rolled when you hopped, skipped, and jumped out of your trousers.
Your collar is down behind the bureau, one of your socks on the foot of the bed and your vest may be in the kitchen wood-box for all you know.
Now, then, my way has always been the easiest way. I had rather run my fingers through my hair than to hang it up. I'd rather kick my boots under the lounge than place 'em in the hall; I'd rather run the risk of spilling a new coat than change it. I own right up to being reckless and slovenly, but, ah me! Haven't I had to pay for it ten times over? Now set your foot right down and determine to have order. It is a trait that can be acquired. An orderly man can make two suits of clothes last longer and look better than a slovenly man can do with four. He can save an hour per day over the man who flings things helter-skelter. He stands twice the show to get a situation and keep it and five times the show to conduct business with profit.
An orderly man will be an accurate man. If he is a carpenter every joint will fit. If he is a turner, his goods will look neat. If he is a merchant, his books will show neither blot nor error. An orderly man is usually an economical man and always a prudent one. If you should ask me how to become rich, I should answer, "be orderly, be accurate."

The Value of an Engagement Ring.
Occasionally the courts are called upon to decide issues which go down deep into the human heart, and one of these cases has just been adjudicated. To young people contemplating matrimony, or breach of promise, litigation, and all that, a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Missouri will be of interest. In this case, which was a suit for damages for breach of promise, the defendant, a sickle and mercurial youth, who could not know his own mind for thirty consecutive minutes, contended that the woman whom he had jilted had surrendered her engagement ring to him on demand, and that annulled the engagement.

From this opinion, however, the reverend and gallant signors of the Missouri Supreme Court felt themselves constrained to dissent. They put themselves emphatically on record against this sort of reasoning. "There was nothing that the plaintiff could do," says the court, "but accept the situation" her faithless lover made for her, "abandon all hope of marriage, give up the symbol of that hope, the ring, and seek such compensation in damages as the law could give her for the injury she had suffered, without fault on her part, at the hands" of her lover.

Fickle young gentlemen who contemplate jilting their betrothed sweethearts and demanding the surrender of the engagement rings in order to close the transaction, are referred to this decision as conveying valuable information.

When a man is twenty five he knows something, when he is forty-five he wishes he knew something.

Paying an Old Debt.
A merchant very extensively engaged in commerce, in one of our Atlantic cities, died intestate February 18, 1884, at the age of seventy-five. After his death, among his papers a package of considerable size was found, carefully tied up and labeled as follows:

"Notes, due-bills, and accounts against persons down along shore—some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had fisherman's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think, with me, that it is best to burn this entire package."

About a month after he died his sons met together, when the elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, read the superscription and asked what should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the oldest, a man of strong, impulsive temperament, unable at the moment to express his feelings by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other toward the fire-place, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested by another of the brothers that it might be well first to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates and amounts, that they might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might offer payment that their debts were forgiven.

On the following day they again assembled, the list had been prepared, and all the notes, due-bills, and accounts, the amount of which, including interest, amounted to \$80,000 were committed to the flames.

It was about four months after our father's death, continued my informant, in the month of June, that as I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting-room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored, little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had beaten of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor of the estate. My brother replied that he was administrator as our father died intestate.

"Well," said the stranger, "I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt I owed the old gentleman."
My brother requested him to take a seat, being at that moment engaged with other persons at the desk. The old man sat down, and putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket-book, and began to count over his money. When he had finished, as he sat waiting his turn, slowly twirling his thumbs, with his old, grey, meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed, and I knew the money, as the phrase runs, "came hard," and I secretly wished the old man's name might be found upon the forgotten list.

My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him the ordinary questions—his name, residence, etc. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars; it had stood a long time, and with the interest amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars. My brother went to his desk, and, after examining the forgotten list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenance, and told me the truth at a glance. The old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair, by his side, and a conversation occurred between them which I shall never forget.

"Your note is outlawed," said he; "it was dated twelve years ago, payable in two years; there is no witness, and no interest has ever been paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we can never recover the amount."
"Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it. It is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my wife and I hope we have made our peace with God, and we wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it."

And he laid his bank-notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over. "I can not take this money," said my brother.
The old man became alarmed.

"I have cast simple interest for twelve years and a little over," said he. "I will pay you compound interest if you require it. The debt ought to have been paid long ago; but your father, sir, was very indulgent; he knew I had been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it."
My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and taking the bank-bills returned them to the old man's pocket-book, telling him that although our father had left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due-bills, and other evidences of debt, and release them who might be legally bound to pay them.

For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself, and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he said:

"From the time I heard of your father's death I have raked and scraped and pinched and spared to get the money together for the payment of this debt. About ten years